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It is the duty of every citizen to be informed of the
rights and responsibilities of citizenship. The
first of these is the right to vote. Every citizen
who is 21 years of age or older and who is
a resident of the United States has the right to
vote in the election of representatives to Congress
and in the election of the President and Vice
President of the United States.

Every citizen has the right to
participate in the government.

RIGHTS

The first of these rights is the right to life, liberty
and the pursuit of happiness. This right is
guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution.
The second of these rights is the right to
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EMERGENCY ENTOMOLOGICAL SERVICE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Reporting cooperation between Federal, State and Station

Entomologists and other Agencies.

Number 8.

Washington, D.C.

November 6, 1917.

A number of reports were received too late for inclusion in circular No.7. Owing to the importance of some of these it was decided to issue a supplementary statement.

COTTON BOLL WEEVIL DISPERSION.

The following additional data have been received relating to the dispersion of the boll weevil.

The weevil has been found in Beaufort and Jasper counties South Carolina near Hardeeville.

In Georgia, the line from Louisville south includes all of Emanuel county, Miller in Jenkins county, Guyton in Effingham county and all of Chatham county. The weevil was recorded in Taliaferro county early in the season on the basis of a live weevil found at Crawfordville. It has not been found there since.

The weevil has been found at Hohenwald in Lewis county, Tennessee and three miles south of Centerville in Hickman county.

In Oklahoma there is apparently a late movement taking place. The weevil has been found as far north as Hennessey. Final reports from Texas are not in. The recession there does not exceed the width of a county.

W.D. Pierce.

ARIZONA.

During the past sixty days the larger corn stalk borer first discovered in Arizona last year has been destructive in parts of Southern Arizona. The lesser cornstalk borer was of economic importance here for the first time although it was not widespread. Peach twig borer discovered for the first time in the state was quite destructive in the Salt River Valley and continued its work in late peaches until after the first of October. Granary insects are now demanding attention.

A.W. Morrill,

November 1, 1917.

in the percentage of "shallow" affected apples, it being for the three plots 18.35, 16.52 and 14.53, respectively, while there was a marked variation in the number of apples showing the deeper side injury, this being 15.85, 9.36 and 40.17 for the plots sprayed once, twice and unsprayed respectively.

Apple and thorn skeletonizer, Hemerophila pariana. Subsequent exploration indicates a somewhat greater extension of the infested area than was recorded on page 502 in the October issue of the Journal of Economic Entomology. This insect is known to occur north as far as Croton and has probably become established over a comparatively large area. A popular bulletin is in preparation. It is planned to publish this in cooperation with Cornell University and give it a wide circulation in the infested region. All residents of the section will be urged to spray thoroughly and repeatedly in an effort to reduce the numbers of this insect to a minimum and thus prevent serious injury until such time as its economic status can be determined or until natural agencies become operative and prevent its becoming unduly abundant and destructive.

E.P. Felt,
State Entomologist,
Oct. 29, 1917.

OREGON.

New Insect Pests.

The asparagus beetle, Crioceris asparagi, was received for the first time from Oregon a few weeks ago, the County Agriculturist of Multnomah County, sending it in and reporting it as very common in the trucking districts about Portland.

The yellow orchard mite, Tetranychus flavius, previously reported from The Dalles, Oregon, by Dr. H. E. Ewing, has been reported this year as very serious in the Milton Freewater district, at LaGrande, Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington. In many cases the mite has enclosed the entire fruit tree in a web and the insects occur in such numbers on this web as to give the tree a yellow appearance some little distance away.

Stored Products Pests.

The bean weevil, Calandra oryzae, and the sawtooth grain weevil, Silvanus surinamensis, are reported as doing serious injury in many warehouses, granaries and elevators.

Information through the press and through the county agents has been spread as widely as possible to give control measures as thorough publicity as could be obtained.

Deciduous Fruit.

The codling moth, Cydia pomonella, has caused more than the usual amount of injury in Oregon by late sting. A very heavy oviposition of eggs occurred from August 25 to September 10, and this oviposition being followed by a period of several days rain, allowing most of these eggs to hatch before it was possible to apply control sprays.

Apiary Division.

Dr. E.F. Phillips of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, visited the college at Corvallis from October 18 to 20. An all-day meeting of the beekeepers was called for October 20 and a few of the western Oregon beekeepers gathered at the college to confer with Dr. Phillips. A most interesting and enlightening discussion of certain phases of beekeeping were given by Dr. Phillips, the most important being a consideration of wintering. A report of this meeting and the substance of the talk has been prepared as a circular letter and is being sent to our mailing list of beekeepers.

A.L. Lovett, Entomologist,
October 26, 1917.

TENNESSEE.

Euphoria inda, during the latter part of September and throughout the month of October have caused considerable injury to cotton, eating into the unopened bolls. It is the first time we have found this insect causing injury to the cotton in the state. About 40 per cent of the cotton in the state this year was replanted and was late in maturing.

Chionaspis pinifolii. Several white pine trees in the parks of Nashville, Tenn., have had a heavy infestation of this scale this season.

Aphis forbesi. In nearly every commercial strawberry field of the state, and the major percent of the fields of private consumption are highly infested with strawberry root louse. As high as 80 percent infestation of the plants have been found. Injury from this insect is very evident.

Carpocapsa pomonella. Due to the rainy season during the time that sprays should have been applied to the apple, a very limited amount of spraying was done in the apple orchards of the state. The predominance of the codling moth is an evidence of this omission.

G.M. Bentley,
October 30, 1917.

UTAH.

The most serious insect pests in this state during the summer were codling moths and grasshoppers.

Last year we had no apple crop. On this account a great many growers got the notion that there could be no codling moth this year so they did not spray. We now have the heaviest apple crop known here for a long time. Those who sprayed have clean fruit; those who did not have from forty to eighty per cent wormy apples, mostly side worms. The lesson is so plain and so widespread that there likely will not be a recurrence of the mistake in this state.

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Grasshoppers were very numerous in all parts of the state, but control measures were well executed. Almost nothing was done until the insects were well grown and into our crops. In many places they threatened utter destruction. A vigorous campaign was then started which consisted in sowing broadcast the bran mash poison. This was very successful. Grasshopper catchers and other devices were laid aside to give way for the poison, so readily did the hoppers take to it. In some places there were fifty grasshoppers per square foot and practically all were killed. The species most numerous were Melanoplus bivittatus, Melanoplus atlanis, Camnula pellucida, and Dissosteira carolina. We have never seen the carolina locust so numerous before.

In the work of poisoning, the College Extension Division with the county agents and pest inspectors did excellent service. In this connection we may add that grasshopper enemies have been comparatively few and the egg-laying season has been very favorable to the hoppers. The poisoning process was applied only in places where the crops were actually being devoured, so there were many which escaped the poison. It looks therefore as if we may expect another outbreak next year.

W.W. Henderson,
October 26, 1917.

